Females

* In the United States girls receive far less attention in the class rooms, than their male counterparts.
* Up to 30,000 women are sacked (fired) each year simply for being pregnant and each year an estimated 440,000 women lose out on pay or promotion as a result of pregnancy.
* Up to 3 million women and girls across the UK experience rape, domestic violence, stalking, or other violence each year.
* 1 in 5 people think it would be acceptable in certain circumstances for a man to hit or slap his female partner in response to her being dressed in sexy or revealing clothing in public.
* Women with full-time jobs still earn only about 77 percent of their male counterparts’ earnings.
* 62 million girls are denied an education all over the world
* In Saudi Arabia, women[aren’t allowed to drive](http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/10/-negative-physiological-impacts-why-saudi-women-arent-allowed-to-drive/280343/) and are discouraged from working jobs that would put them in contact with men.
* Women currently hold 24, or 4.8% of CEO positions at S&P 500 companies.

Minority Groups

* People from ethnic minorities and religious groups are significantly less likely than average to be in work, and when in work are paid significantly less than average.
* Studies show that police are more likely to pull over and frisk blacks or Latinos than whites. In New York City, 80% of the stops made were blacks and Latinos, and 85% of those people were frisked, compared to a mere 8% of white people stopped.
* After being arrested, African-Americans are 33% more likely than whites to be detained while facing a felony trial in New York.
* In 2010, the U.S. Sentencing Commission reported that African Americans receive 10% longer sentences than whites through the federal system for the same crimes.
* In 2009 African-Americans are 21% more likely than whites to receive mandatory minimum sentences and 20% more likely to be sentenced to prison than white drug defendants.
* Black women in particular are treated very differently to their White counterparts when using mental health services, and are 20 per cent more likely to receive a psychosis diagnosis compared to white women (who are likely to be diagnosed with a personality disorder when exhibiting the same symptoms). Furthermore, Black women are less likely than White women to display symptoms of postnatal depression and GPs are less likely to recognise any symptoms or signs of a mental health concern.

Disabled People

* People with a disability or long-term illness are over twice as likely to face bullying or harassment in the workplace as non-disabled people
* A substantially higher proportion of individuals who live in families with disabled members live in poverty, compared to individuals who live in families where no one is disabled.
* Disabled people are around 3 times as likely not to hold any qualifications compared to non-disabled people, and around half as likely to hold a degree-level qualification.
* Disabled people are significantly less likely to live in households with access to the internet than non-disabled people. In 2011, 61% of disabled people lived in households with internet access, compared to 86% of non-disabled people.
* 19.2% of working age disabled people do not hold any formal qualification, compared to 6.5% of working age non-disabled people.
* 14.9% of working age disabled people hold degree-level qualifications compared to 28.1% of working age non-disabled people.
* Disabled people are significantly more likely to be victims of crime than non-disabled people. This gap is largest amongst 16-34 year-olds where 39% of disabled people reported having been a victim of crime compared to 28% of non-disabled people.

People with a Mental Health Condition

* More than 700 people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia in 27 different countries were interviewed as part of INDIGO (International Study of Discrimination and Stigma Outcomes), a research study carried out by the Institute of Psychiatry (now Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience), King's College London, in collaboration with the World Psychiatric Association’s (WPA) Global Programme Against Stigma and Discrimination because of Schizophrenia. 72 per cent of those interviewed said they felt the need to conceal their diagnosis. 64 per cent said the anticipation of discrimination stopped them applying for work, training or education programmes and 55 per cent said it stopped them looking for a close relationship.
* In addition, people who have experienced psychosis may feel discriminated against because of mental health law, which allows compulsory treatment. Side effects of antipsychotic medication – such as involuntary movements – may also make them feel set apart and seen as ‘different’.
* Language used to describe mental ill health can contribute to discriminatory attitudes. Research carried out by the Institute of Psychiatry (now Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience) and the charity Rethink Mental Illness asked nearly 500 secondary school students to describe people with mental health problems. They came up with 250 different words and phrases – most of them were derogatory and used as insults in the playground.

Poor People

* Research indicates that people living in poverty are subjected increasingly and disproportionately to a range of administrative and legal policy measures that seek to criminalize, penalize, segregate and surveil them because of their situation. Such measures include laws that explicitly target people living in poverty (e.g., laws prohibiting vagrancy, begging and panhandling), and laws and regulations that are used disproportionately against people living in poverty (e.g., measures that prohibit actions such as sleeping, drinking and bathing in public spaces). The penalization of people living in poverty also occurs in welfare systems, where discriminatory attitudes translate into unfair and unequal welfare measures that interfere in the lives of people living in poverty (e.g., onerous conditionalities, over-policing) and, through processes of detention, incarceration and institutionalization, which have a disproportionate detrimental impact on the lives of people living in poverty. These policies not only fail to address the root causes of poverty and the multiple deprivations that people living in poverty face, but also they serve to further increase stigmatization of and discrimination against the poor, and deepen their social exclusion.
* While 79% of students born into the top income quartile in the U.S. obtain bachelor’s degrees, only 11% of students from bottom-quartile families graduate from four-year universities, according to[Postsecondary Education Opportunity](http://www.postsecondary.org/).
* **If you are poor, you will pay more money out to the legal court system than a wealthier person will be required to do, for the same crime committed, simply because you are not able to pay your fine on the day of court.**